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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XVII, No. 876 August 8-14, 1957

Week in Headlines

International

Khruschchev demanded demilitarized confederation of East & West Germany.

Syria charged U.S. plot to depose its regime; each ousted other's ambassador.

Leftist Jagan won British Guiana elections.

U.S. youth group defied State Dept. to visit Red China.

France cut franc's value.

79 killed in Canadian plane crash.

United States

Senate probers heard charges that Dio aided Hoffa's drive for Teamster union power.

Transfer of 5 federal programs to states proposed by committee of federal officers & governors.

"Breakthrough" on extending radar effectiveness reported.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SOVIET BLOC

Khrushchev on Germany. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, visiting East Germany Aug. 7-14, outlined Soviet policy toward German reunification and the West in a series of speeches. The audiences that heard him were said to have assembled reluctantly under Communist pressure and to have proved unresponsive to his arguments. [See p. 250E-G1]

Addressing the East German Volkskammer (Lower House) in East Berlin, Khrushchev said Aug. 8 that the reunification of Germany would be possible only through confederation of the present East & West German states in a "peace-loving democratic state," free from subjugation by the "imperialist monopolies, the militarists & the revanchists" who "twice led the German people to catastrophe." [See pp. 241G3-242A1]

Khrushchev condemned West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer as following Hitler's policies and aiming at German reincorporation of Polish & Czech territories. The Soviet leader charged that, with Western support, Adenauer had led a renaissance of German militarism that was a threat to peace & could not be tolerated in a united Germany. He added: "The statesmen of the [U.S.] should consider that in our time, when rocket technology is developing rapidly, no country, no matter how remote, is safe." [See pp. 241D-E3, 209C-D3]

(Soviet Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, who toured the East German Baltic coast Aug. 9-11 with Premier Otto Grotewohl, told an East Berlin audience Aug. 11 that "America enriched herself in the last war & not a single shell or bomb fell on American territory." "If a new war comes," he warned, "this situation will not be continued.") [See p. 250F2]

Speaking in Leipzig Aug. 9, Khrushchev declared that the USSR had "every necessity to dispose of unwelcome guests & to destroy any aggressor," but "we do not want war." The Soviet states, he said, needed peace to achieve their goals of "culture & a high standard of living."

Accompanied by East German CP Secy. Walter Ulbricht, Khrushchev toured East German industrial & farm areas Aug. 9-12 and told a state farm head near Magdeburg Aug. 11 that "you are my best ally" in the strengthening of communism through production of corn, which he termed "the queen of plants" & "sausage on a stick." [See pp. 226E1, 218F2]

(Addressing factory workers in Magdelburg Aug. 10, Ulbricht offered to begin talks with West Germany on reunification "immediately" after West German general elections in September. Ulbricht said that the East German Govt. was prepared to negotiate an East-West German confederation to take effect Jan. 1, 1958.

Khrushchev, in a final address Aug. 13 to 100,000 East Berliners at a rally on the Marx-Engels Platz, renewed his call for German unity as a step to an "end to the cold war." He denounced Adenauer as having demanded the repatriation from the USSR of Germans Adenauer knew had been killed during World War II. Khrushchev left East Berlin for Moscow Aug. 13 after he & East German leaders had signed a joint Soviet-East German Govt. declaration reiterating their terms for German unity & calling for (a) limitation of Big 4 military forces in Germany, (b) East German cooperation in any disarmament or inspection pact and (c) increased Soviet-East German trade. [See pp. 203F2-A3, 177E1]

Bonn-Soviet Talks. A West German delegation headed by Special Amb. Rolf Lahr reopened West German-Soviet trade & repatriation talks in Moscow Aug. 14. A West German note had urged Aug. 12 that the talks be resumed in an attempt to reach agreement on categories of Germans & ex-Germans to be repatriated before the further compilation of lists of individual names. The West German Govt. denied that it had padded its repatriation lists with names of German soldiers & civilians reported dead during the war. [See p. 242D1]

U.S. Youths to Red China. 41 young Americans left Moscow by train Aug. 14, en route to Peiping on a 3-week tour of Communist China. The 41 were members of a 160-person U.S. delegation to the USSR's 6th World Festival of Youth & Students, held in Moscow July 28-Aug. 11. They began the trip despite receipt Aug. 13 of letters from State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter warning that a "quasi state of war" existed between the U.S. & Red China and that they faced passport revocation & possible prosecution under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The State Dept. had charged Aug. 12 that the trip "would be subversive of [U.S.] foreign policy." [See p. 235G2]

The 41 who left Moscow were part of a 50-member group that had been invited to Red China Aug. 7, 15 on an all-expense basis, by the All-China Youth Fed. In a statement issued Aug. 14, 35 of the travelers said they were making the trip to reaffirm "the right of [U.S.] citizens to travel." Most of the group conceded to U.S. correspondents in Moscow that acceptance of the trip had been based on its low cost & adventure. In an attempt to avoid U.S. passport violations, the 41 were given Red Chinese visas Aug. 12-14 on documents separate from their passports. [See p. 131F3]

(Responsible for arranging the Peiping trip with Chinese officials were Jacob Rosen & Robert Williamson, both of New York, & the Rev. Warren McKenna of Boston, Episcopal clergyman. Rosen, self-styled U.S. delegation leader who delayed his Chinese trip to leave for Kiev Aug. 14 as an "observer" of the Communist-controlled World Fed. of Democratic Youth, had dipped the U.S. flag in salute to Soviet CP First Secy. Khrushchev in the Youth Festival's opening parade July 28. Stan Mumford of Walnut Creek, Calif. had been held for 4 hours by Moscow police July 28 after scaling a factory wall while carrying a camera. Anthony Quainton, of Seattle, Wash. & George Abrams, of Newton, Mass. took advantage of an opportunity at the World Festival to read to Russian bystanders portions of the UN report on Hungary, apparently unknown in the USSR. An estimated 34,000 youths from 102 countries attended the 6th Festival, together with 60,000 Russian students from Moscow & other parts of the USSR.)

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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Hungary. The Hungarian Govt., in a roundup of alleged counter-revolutionaries that reached back to the pre-Communist regimes of Adm. Nicholas Horthy & the Hapsburg monarchy, disclosed the arrests Aug. 3 of rightist leaders Hugo Payr (once secy. to Archduke Joseph of Hapsburg), Zoltan Gyula Mesko, Attital Krompaszki, Dr. Karoly Zajgovary (Christian Hungarian Party founder), Jenoe Soltesz & Josef Szigethy (alleged founders, with Cardinal Mindszenty, of the monarchist Christian Front), Istvan Asztalos (Natl. Bloc of Nonpartisans founder), Dr. Gyoergy Bezeredy (Hungarian Dem. Union party leader), Dr. Ferenc Matheovics (ex-Parlt. member), and alleged Horthyites ex-Gen. Wilmos Poltari, Col. Bertalan Zsoter & Lt. Rudolf Sillai [see p. 202D3]. The Govt. announced Aug. 1 that Revs. Albert Egon Turscanyi (secy. to Cardinal Mindszenty), Imre Vargu & Antal Kukla and ex-Lt. Col. Pal Lieszovsky had been arrested for leading a "major group of counter-revolutionary priests" in support of the Budapest rebel movement. [See p. 202B3] . . . Forgn. Ministry spokesman Laszlo Gyaros told newsmen June 29 that Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, Budapest rebel leader & Defense Min. in the 1956 Imre Nagy Cabt., would be tried for his part in the 1956 revolt. The Budapest CP newspaper "Nepsrabadsag" revealed Aug. 8 that ex-Gen. Gyula Timar & 17 other officers of the pro-Nazi World War II Hungarian Army would be tried for offering to serve under Maleter during the 1956 uprising. [See Vol. XVI, p. 417E2] . . . Budapest radio announced June 28 the execution of convicted rebels Ilona Toth, ex-Lt. Ferenc Goenszi & Miklos Gyoengyoesi and of ex-security policeman Ferenc Kovacs. [See p. 202C3] . . . The Hungarian Socialist Workers (Communist) Party, meeting in Budapest for its first annual conference since the 1956 revolt, announced June 29 that (a) Premier Janos Kadar had been renamed party First Secy. & a Political Com. (politburo) member; (b) CP Political Com. membership had been expanded from 10 to 11 with the addition of Jeno Fock; (c) a new Central Com. of 53 members had replaced the 37-member Provisional Central Com. Kadar, addressing the conference June 27, had assailed the rebel-led Workers Council movement. (A Govt. spokesman told reporters June 29 that most workers' councils had been "voluntarily dissolved" & only a few of those remaining were in operation.) [See pp. 187C2, 155E-G1, 94B3, 12E-F1] . . . Comm. Joseph M. Swing of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Svc. reported Aug. 10 that of the 33,542 Hungarian refugees admitted to the U.S. in Jan.-June 1957, 192 had been deported or returned to their points of departure. [See pp. 202F3, 179A3]

Poland. Police, militiamen & Army security troops drove an estimated 2,500-5,000 sitdown strikers from streetcar terminals in Lodz Aug. 14 and began to operate the city's strike-bound transit system. Lodz motormen & conductors had struck Aug. 12 for a 50% wage increase (from 3.7 to 5 zlotys hourly) despite promises of Govt. aid by Local Govt. Min. Stanislaw Sroka. 4 women were injured in a clash between strikers & police Aug. 12 after warnings of mass dismissals were issued by the Lodz City Council. Police reportedly used gunfire July 16 to disperse 2,000 rioters in Sopot, a Polish Baltic sea resort where a jazz festival was in progress. [See Vol. XVI, p. 418C-D3] . . . Ceremonies held in Poznan June 28 honored the 55 persons killed in the city's 1956 uprising & lauded their role in Poland's fight for equality with the USSR. 200,000 Poznan residents then marched openly June 28 in church parades marking the end of Corpus Christi week. Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, appearing in Poznan for the first time since the 1956 revolt, told workers July 16 that if the Govt. had not stopped the rebellion, "Poland would have suffered a fate far worse than Hungary's." Cyrankiewicz, who said that the "Soviet Union is now on a road more or less parallel to that of Poland," asked workers "what would you have done in my place?" [See p. 187A2; Vol. XVI, 217G3] . . . Govt. tax decrees issued Aug. 9 provided for confiscation of all incomes in excess of 15,000 zlotys ($652 at official tourist rates, $150 at black market rates) monthly and gave financial inspectors powers to search homes. The decree, ostensibly directed against speculators, was attacked Aug. 10 by the Warsaw newspaper "Polityka," which was thought to reflect the views of CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka, as a "relapse into methods of the past." . . . The Polish Govt. announced Aug. 6 that work had begun on a 15-yr. plan for economic development, to succeed the current 5-yr. plan voted by Parlt. July 12 and provide for "decentralization" of Poland's economy. Poland's State Economic Council reportedly recommended June 30 that the Govt. suspend all compulsory deliveries of foodstuffs to the state & restore the free peasant market. [See p. 170G2-A3] . . . The Polish United Workers (Communist) Party announced Aug. 7 that 8,669 party bureaucrats (9% of the estimated 100,000 CP officialdom) & more than 50% of Poland's trade union officials had been dropped from their paid posts since Oct. 1956. The CP magazine "Nowe Drogi" had charged July 28 that worker members of the party had dropped from 60.5% in 1948 to 44.6% in 1956 while officials & bureaucrats represented 20.3% of CP memberships in 1948 & 39.5% in 1956. Polish CP membership officially was reported as 1,343,000 at the end of 1955. [See p. 204B-D1] . . . Polish primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski was reported by Vatican sources July 2 to have condemned the leftist Polish Catholic movement Pax & forbidden priests or laymen to cooperate with the group. The Polish Govt. reportedly suppressed the July 12 issue of "Tygodnik Powszechny," a Catholic newspaper, for printing Wyszynski's ban on Pax. [See pp. 204E1, 19C3] . . . The Govt. was reported July 29 to have opened talks with the Norwegian Sailors Union & to have formed an Assn. of Forgn. Services in an effort to resume Poland's traditional export of labor and thus relieve unemployment & population pressures. (Poland's population was officially reported Apr. 13 as 28,070,000 at the end of 1956.) . . . Polish passport regulations, in effect June 1, forbade emigration of persons considered necessary to the state economy but evidently permitted continued emigration to Israel of an estimated 1,500-3,000 Polish Jews monthly. Renewed anti-Semitism was said to have caused the emigration to Israel of a reported 25,000 Polish Jews during the year ended June 1, leaving an estimated 20,000-40,000 Jews in Poland [see pp. 138A3, 67B2]. A Polish-Soviet repatriation agreement, signed in Moscow Mar. 25, extended existing repatriation rights to Polish Jews & Soviet citizens married to Poles and prolonged the program through 1958. 500,000 persons were expected to leave the USSR for Poland under the new regulations. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 388G3-389A1]

MIDDLE EAST

U.S., Syria Oust Envoys. The U.S. State Dept. Aug. 14 declared persona non grata Dr. Farid Zeineddine, Syrian Amb. to the U.S., and Dr. Yassin Zakaria, Syrian Embassy 2d Secy. in Washington, in retaliation for the prior Syrian explusion of 3 U.S. diplomatic aides and to protest Syrian charges that the U.S. had plotted overthrow of the Syrian Govt.

The American statement said that U.S. Amb.-to-Syria James S. Moose Jr., currently in the U.S., would not return to Damascus. Zeineddine presently was visiting Syria, but Zakaria was ordered to leave the U.S. within 48 hours. It was the first American explusion of a diplomatic mission chief since the ouster in 1915, for conspiracy, of Austro - Hungarian Amb.-to-U.S. Dr. Constantin Dumba. [See pp. 146C2, 130D3]

The Syrian Govt. had declared persona non grata & ordered the explusion Aug. 13 of these members of the U.S. Embassy staff in Damascus: Lt. Col. Robert W. Malloy, military attaché; Howard E. Stone, 2d secy. for political affairs; Francis J. Jetton, vice consul. A Syrian Govt. statement earlier Aug. 13 had charged Stone with organizing "an American plot to overthrow Syria's present regime." It termed Stone the U.S.' "number one expert on coups d'état," with experience in the Sudan, Iran & Guatemala, and said that he had

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 8, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

conspired against Syria with Brig. Gen. Adib Shishekly, ex-Syrian Pres., & Col. Ibrahim Husseini, Syrian military attaché in Rome. Husseini denied Aug. 13 that he had taken part in the alleged plot. [See p. 119E1]

U.S. Denies Syrian Plot. U.S. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White denounced Syria's allegations Aug. 13 as "complete fabrications." He said that the Syrian statement, which said that the U.S. had offered $300-$400 million in aid to any Syrian Govt. that would negotiate peace with Israel, sounded "like an E. Phillips Oppenheimer mystery thriller."

Russia Offers Syria Aid. Soviet Amb.-to-Syria Sergei Nemtchine met Aug. 13 with Syrian Premier Sabri al-Assali and pledged the USSR's readiness to support Syria "in the face of all foreign imperialistic intrigues." Cairo informants had reported Aug. 9-10 that the USSR had agreed to supply Syria with military advisers, MIG-19 jets & 2 submarines under an aid pact recently signed in Moscow. (2 Polish M-class submarines, sighted Aug. 9 off Britain, were said to be en route to Syria.) [See p. 251B3]

Oman Cities Recaptured. British infantry, supported by armored cars & RAF jets, led Trucial Oman Scouts and tribal forces loyal to Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat & Oman, into rebel-held areas of central Oman Aug. 8-14. The combined forces captured the rebel capital of Nizwa Aug. 11 and rebel strongholds at Farq Aug. 11, Tanuf & Bahlan Aug. 13. British troops of a task force commanded by Brig. J. A. R. Robertson had encountered rebel resistance near Farq Aug. 9-10 but advanced after RAF attacks. A loyal Omani column linked forces with the British Aug. 12 after capturing Izki & Birkat-al-Moz. [See pp. 250D3-251A1]

Although Nizwa & most other Omani towns fell without fighting after negotiations between British officers & local delegations, rebel leader Ghalib bin Ali, the Imam of Oman, and Talib bin Ali, his brother & reported rebel military commander, evaded capture in Nizwa. They were believed to have retreated with the bulk of thir forces into remote mountain areas. Sheikh Suleiman bin Hamyar, ruler of the Tanuf area, disappeared Aug. 13, presumably to join the rebels.

Correspondents with the British forces Aug. 13 listed a total of 12 rebels & one Trucial Scout killed in Omani fighting.

Sultan Said bin Taimur told newsmen Aug. 10 in Muscat that the rebels were continuing to fight only because "they know if they are captured it will be their end." He renewed charges that rebels were armed & financed by a foreign power, presumably Saudi Arabia.

The British Forgn. Office Aug. 12 supported a declaration by the sultan, made Aug. 11, that the revolt had voided the 1920 Treaty of Sib governing relations between interior tribes & areas under the sultan's control. [See p. 242B2]

Yemen Gets Red Arms. A communiqué issued Aug. 13 by the British-controlled Aden Protectorate Govt. reported that a Soviet arms ship, said to be the 7th to arrive in Yemen, recently had unloaded munitions & equipment in the Yemeni port of Salief. London sources had asserted Aug. 8 that 6 Soviet vessels recently had unloaded T-34 tanks, ground attack aircraft, anti-aircraft guns, small arms & vehicles. 50 Soviet technicians, including pilots, were said to have landed with the 7th shipment. [See p. 11E3]

RAF Strikes Yemenis. Yemeni forces taking up positions on the Jebel Dhahat Shukair in the Beihan area of the Aden protectorate, overlooking Yemeni Army assembly & training areas, were attacked by RAF jets Aug. 2, 5 & 7. The Yemen Legation in London protested the attacks Aug. 8, charging that they were part of a plan to occupy areas in "free Yemen." Britain rejected the protests Aug. 13, asserting that the Jebel Shukair was located within territory of the Aden Protectorate. [See p. 234G1]

Israel, UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Aug. 8 condemned the Arab nations' economic boycott of Israel as a "deadweight" & "burden" on UN efforts to achieve an Arab-Israeli settlement. Hammarskjöld noted, however, the recent "very great quiet" on the Israeli-Egyptian frontier and expressed hopes for betterment of the "psychological" atmosphere, which, he said, could lead to eventual negotiation of Arab-Israeli differences. [See p. 186F3]

The Israeli Govt. requested Aug. 12 that the UN Truce Supervision Org. continue operation of its temporary truce observation network along the Israeli-Syrian frontier. A UN report issued Aug. 7 said that Israel had refused July 26 to permit extension of the Syrian border truce system to the demilitarized area of Lake Huleh. Israeli spokesmen charged Aug. 7 that Syrians had fired on an Israeli patrol in Galilee. [See p. 251E1]

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, addressing an ideological conference of the World Zionist Org. in Jerusalem, said Aug. 11 that to insure its security, Israel would have to accept at least 2 million new immigrants during the next few years. (The Zionist Gen. Council, ending its annual meeting in Jerusalem July 24, approved a resolution calling for creation of territorial federations to direct Zionist activities in each country in accordance with policy resolutions of the World Zionist Org.) [See pp. 210E-F3, 62E1; Vol. XVI, 133G2]

Egypt. Ex-Army officer Ahmed Kadri, testifying at the opening session of a mass trial of 13 Wafdist political leaders & Egyptian Army officers, charged Aug. 12 that they had joined in an "imperialistic American plot" against the Govt. of Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser. Kadri admitted that he did not know whether ex-Forgn. Min. Mohammed Salah el-Din & ex-Interior Min. Abdel Fattah Hassan had, as charged, conspired with U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Raymond A. Hare. The 13 accused plotters had been indicted on treason charges July 28. [See p. 234D2]

U.S. archeologist Charles A. Muses was convicted by a Cairo court Aug. 13 of violating currency laws & attempting to smuggle antiquities out of Egypt. Muses, who pleaded innocent when placed on trial July 30, was fined £18,000 Egyptian ($51,840) & given a 13-mo. suspended jail sentence. He was liable to a 90-day jail term in lieu of the fine. [See p. 204A2]

Pres. Nasser Aug. 2 named ex-Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry, his chief political aide, to the Egyptian Cabt.-rank post of State Min. for Presidential Affairs. Nasser also accepted the resignation of Rural & Municipal Affairs Min. Abdel Latif el-Boghdadi, speaker of the new Egyptian Parlt.) [See p. 234B2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Wilson Vs. Budget Plan. A budget reform bill (HR8002), recommended by Pres. Eisenhower & approved by the Senate, apparently was opposed by Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson in July 1 testimony made public by the House Appropriations Com. Aug. 5.

The reform, proposed by the Hoover Comm. as a way to restore "Congressional control of the purse" & save money*, called for "accrued expenditures" budgeting (as practiced during the 1940s). The change would limit annual appropriations to anticipated expenditures for the year and would eliminate the carry-over of appropriated funds from one year to the next. But it would permit continuation of long-term "contract authorizations," under which the Govt. could make agreements covering future years and thereby, in effect, make binding promises of payments from appropriations beyond the current year. [See Vol. XV, p. 217E2]

Wilson, testifying before the House Military Appropriations Subcom. July 1 in opposition to the "partial financing" system that he had ordered the Air Force to discard [see p. 181E3], brought up the Hoover proposal and said its adoption would mean that "we would be arguing now about the [Defense Dept.'s] $38 billion expenditure estimate, not the $38½ billion NOA [new obligational or contract authority] we started out with." He said that if Congress tried to make a big cut in the $38 billion, "we really would be in trouble. . . . That would just cause one of those big shifts in the military program which have been so expensive in the past and waste so much money and possibly risk the security of the nation."

Wilson, in a special statement Aug. 5, said there was "no difference of opinion whatsoever between the Presi-

*A Hoover Comm. task force said a $4 billion saving "could reasonably be expected."

dent & myself" about "accrued expenditures" budgeting. He reported that he had made "only one passing reference" to the proposal before the subcommittee and that "the subject matter under discussion" was "partial financing." The Defense Dept.'s "current determination to live within the $38 billion expenditure estimate in the President's budget of last January is in effect carrying out the budget system based on annual accrued expenditures," he declared. [See p. 244D-G3]

Pres. Eisenhower, commenting Aug. 7 on Wilson's attitude & failure to back the bill, said Wilson was "an experienced businessman" with "his own opinion of what a particular method of accounting wil do in governmental activities. . . . I would be the last to say he could not express those. On the other hand, I told him I was for this bill, and he has not opposed it. He has simply tried to show what he believed would be the result . . . of its application in the Defense Dept." [See p. 196E-F3]

Concedes Program Failures. Pres. Eisenhower was asked at his press conference Aug. 7 whether he "inclined to any self-criticism" for his failure to win Congressional approval of his program. He conceded that "somewhere along the line I have not done as well as might have been done." But he noted that most of his work with Congress "goes along in confidence, behind the scenes, and you exert your influence in proper ways. I . . . never employ threats. I never try to hold up clubs of any kind. I just say, 'This is what I believe to be best for the United States,' and I try to convince people by the logic of my position." [See p. 165G1-D2]

Mocks Critics. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Aug. 7 that he could be "quite philosophical" about criticism of himself when he considered the abuse hurled at George Washington during the latter's 2d term. He said he compared "the weak, inconsequential things they say about me . . . to what they said about the man who I think is the greatest human the English-speaking race has produced." (Washington had been called "twice a traitor," "a hypocrite in public life," a man given to "ostentatious professions of piety," a searcher for "personal incense," a commander who "authorized the robbery & ruin of his own army," a "spoiled child.")

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D., W. Va.) charged Aug. 1 that "when he [Mr. Eisenhower] said that the [federal school aid] bill's defeat was not his fault, he's just a lousy liar." [See p. 244F1-C2]

Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) charged Aug. 2 that Pres. Eisenhower was "politically immoral" in accepting gifts worth "thousands & thousands of dollars." Gifts such as "a $4,000 tractor equipped with a cigarette lighter, a $1,000 bull," other livestock & farm equipment were accepted by the President in violation of the spirit of federal law prohibiting Govt. employes from accepting gifts that might affect Govt. business, Morse said. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters that most of the gifts, with "one or 2 minor exceptions, come to me from large organizations, voluntary organizations, and I make this stipulation: Anything that is given me is right out on the record, and it is given for a particular purpose. People have put . . . shrubbery, trees, things like that on the [Eisenhower] farm . . . to build that up as a good-looking place some day to be sort of a public property. . . . I never accept gifts that I believe have . . . any selfish motive of any kind. . . . I never have accepted one from . . . a corporation or a business firm." [See Vol XV, p. 289D1]

The President was questioned at his press conference July 31 about newspaper articles in which Fletcher Knebel had estimated Mr. Eisenhower's personal assets at $1 million and about whether the conflict-of-interest statute applied. He replied: "If that man . . . will offer me $1 million to sell out, he is going to make a sale in a hurry. . . . Although I am an elected official and therefore the conflict-of-interest law does not apply to me . . . when I came down here, [I] took everything I owned except for a little cash in the banks and put it in an irrevocable trust so that during the period that I am President, I do not even know what I own, so that no judgment of mine can ever be influenced by any fancied advantage I could get out of my relatively modest holdings. . . . As of this day, the only reports I have from private investments are, at the end of the year, reports as to what I owe in taxes." (Kidd Brewer, unsuccessful candidate for election as N.C. Lt. Governor in 1956, telegraphed Aug. 2, as representative of a group of backers, to offer $1 million for the President's holdings.)

Disaster Aid. Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 3 allocated $1,370,000 (including $850,000 for Missouri) for rehabilitation of roads & other public facilities in flood-&-tornado-stricken Midwest states. He refused Aug. 2 to designate drought-stricken areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Connecticut as disaster areas eligible for federal aid. Similar appeals from New Jersey & Maryland were rejected Aug. 10. [See p. 188A-B2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Aug. 7 for a $500,000 supplemental appropriation to enable the Public Health Svc. to prepare to cope with a possible U.S. epidemic of "Asiatic flu" by (a) providing educational material encouraging the use of vaccine, (b) developing materials to detect the disease and (c) making 10 epidemic specialists available to aid state authorities. Mr. Eisenhower also asked for authority to transfer $2 million in PHS funds for use against the epidemic should it develop. (Surgeon Gen. LeRoy E. Barney had warned of "a very definite probability" of an outbreak. 11,000 persons in the U.S. had been stricken by the disease by Aug. 2, and 3 had died. 6 pharmaceutical firms had started manufacture of flu vaccine to meet a goal of 60 million doses by Feb. 1, 1958.) [See p. 248E1] . . . Mrs. Eisenhower underwent a 2-hr. operation at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington Aug. 6 for a condition described as "benign." It was performed by Col. Humbert L. Riva, Army gynecologist. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Aug. 7 that his wife was recovering "splendidly." (The first lady had participated Aug. 1 in the dedication of the new 21-acre Mamie Doud Eisenhower Park in Denver, where she had gone on picnics as a girl.) . . . Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 8 proclaimed Oct. 2 as Natl. Prayer Day.

Personnel. Former Asst. Navy Secy. (for Air) James Hopkins Smith Jr., 47, of Aspen, Colo. was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 9 to succeed John B. Hollister as Intl. Cooperation Admin. director. Smith, a Republican lawyer, served as a wartime Navy pilot, was a Pan American Airways vice pres. 1946-49, recently worked for Slick Airways. [See p. 229D2; Vol. XVI, 176A-B2]

Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 7 nominated William B. Macomber Jr., 36, to be Asst. State Secy. for Congressional Relations. . . . William F. Quinn's nomination as Gov. of Hawaii went to the Senate Aug. 9. [See p. 244B1]

The Rev. Archibald T. Carey Jr. was appointed Aug. 3 as the first Negro to be chairman of the President's Com. on Govt. Employment Policy. Mr. Eisenhower simultaneously chose Pittsburgh Pirates baseball club chairman Branch Rickey & N.Y. public relations executive Milton H. Biow as members of the committee.

The President Aug. 9 nominated as delegates to the UN Gen. Assembly's 12th session (to open Sept. 17): Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Rep. A.S.J. Carnahan (D., Mo.), Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), AFL-CIO pres. Geo. Meany, U. of Indiana pres. Herman B. Wells. Mr. Eisenhower nominated as alternate delegates: actress Irene Dunne, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, James J. Wadsworth (Lodge's deputy), Genoa S. Washington (Chicago Negro leader), Philip M. Klutznick (Bnai B'rith pres.).

Arnold R. Jones resigned as Deputy Director of the Budget Aug. 12 to return to teaching at Kansas State College pending Senate action on his TVA appointment. [See p. 211G3]

Pres. Eisenhower, by executive order Aug. 12, created a committee to develop a program to make Govt. careers more attractive to personnel in the top civil service grades. He appointed as chairman Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Ohio Wesleyan U. pres. & ex-Director of Defense Mobilization. Other members: Civil Svc. Comm. Frederick J. Lawton, Trans World Airways pres. Carter L. Burgess, Eastern Air Lines vice pres. Robt. Ramspeck, Gettysburg College pres. Willard S. Paul. The President suggested at his press conference July 31 that Congress check on whether changes were needed in the conflict-of-interest laws to make it possible for the Govt. to man top jobs

from private industry. Sometimes, he said, the laws "reach into such details of a man's life & business that if you want to get a younger effective executive from out of business to do one of the jobs here, you are practically ruining his business career & his future."

Maxwell H. Gluck's appointment as Amb. to Ceylon was defended by State Secy. John Foster Dulles at a press conference Aug. 6 & by State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter at a closed Senate Forgn. Relations Com. hearing Aug. 1. Advance detailed knowledge of a specific area was not as important as "a sharp & quick intelligence, integrity" & genuine devotion to public service, Dulles said. The latter 3 qualities—which Dulles believed Gluck to possess—could make a man "a competent & efficient ambassador worthy to represent & able to defend the [U.S.'s] interests," Dulles declared. He said he "would be very sorry" if the making of political contributions disqualified a potential ambassadorial appointee. Such a rule, he said, "would deprive us of the services of many important ambassadors, some of whom have contributed to the Democratic Party."* Ceylonese Amb.-to-U.S. R. S. Gunawardene said Aug. 4 that a 2-hr. visit with Gluck had "favorably impressed" him with Gluck and had convinced him that Gluck had "quite a good idea" of Ceylonese conditions. (Gluck confirmed Aug. 2 that he was supporting efforts to get the Govt. to underwrite the World Development Corp., which was seeking $25 billion for investment in underdeveloped countries. Gluck was a director of the corporation, which was headed by Benjamin Javits, elder brother of Sen. Jacob K. Javits [R., N.Y.], one of Gluck's sponsors for a Govt. post.) [See pp. 243E3-244A1]

LABOR

Dio-Hoffa 'Link' Probed. Labor racketeer Johnny Dio (Dioguardi) & the Select Senate Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field listened Aug. 8 to recordings of 2 tapped phone conversations indicating that Dio had worked closely with Midwest Teamster Union boss James R. Hoffa, vice pres. of the union & presumably its next pres. Dio, paroled from N.Y. jail [see p. 245A2] to testify at the Washington hearings, invoked the 5th Amend. 146 times in refusing to answer questions about his link to Hoffa or about almost anything else. (Earlier Dio struck UP photographer Stanley Tretick, who had just taken his photo.)

Wide World
JOHNNY DIO

The wire-taps had been made legally Feb. 18 & Aug. 16, 1955 by N.Y. police under N.Y. judicial authorization. The first was of a "conference" that included Dio, Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo, Carmine Tramunti & Dick Kaminetsky.

Corallo, vice pres. of N.Y. Teamsters Local 239, allegedly had worked with Hoffa & Dio in setting up 7 "paper locals" in the Teamsters Union in Dec. 1955 to provide the votes by which John F. O'Rourke, a Hoffa man, had hoped to defeat incumbent Martin T. Lacey for election as pres. of N.Y. Teamsters Joint Council 16. The votes of the "paper locals" were invalidated under a federal injunction, but Lacey resigned shortly after being reelected, and O'Rourke became president [see Vol. XVI, p. 161F2]. Robert F. Kennedy, the subcommittee's chief counsel, said Corallo had a criminal record, was active in the narcotics racket and was "at least equal, perhaps an even bigger shot, than Dio."

In the first wire-tap, "Dio's voice" was heard saying, "I was with Jimmy last night . . . Jimmy Hoffa," and that ex-Textile Workers vice pres. George Baldanzi had been brought into the Teamsters (as an organizer for the Eastern Conf.) by Harold Gibbons, pro-Hoffa secy. of the Central Conf. of Teamsers.

In the 2d wire-tap, between Dio & Tramunti, "Dio's voice" was heard to say he had ordered pickets removed from the Rockaway Metals plant but planned to put them back. This took place long after Dio had resigned (in 1954) as N.Y. regional director for the former AFL United Auto Workers (which later became the Allied Industrial Workers) and purportedly had given up involvement in union affairs to form Equitable Research Associates, through which he provided a "labor relations" service to employers.

Dubinsky Denies Using Dio. David Dubinsky, pres. of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, filed with the Senate subcommittee Aug. 11 an affidavit denying testimony that Dio had worked for the ILGWU. The testimony had been given by Lester Washburn, ex-pres. of the former AFL United Auto Workers, who had told the subcommittee Aug. 1 that Dio had been employed by the ILGWU "one time on a special assignment."

According to Washburn's testimony, Dubinsky had been pressing the AFL-UAW in 1952 to "get rid of Dio" but had offered no real help. Washburn said he had been disturbed by Dio's entry into his union, had checked up and had "found out" that an ILGWU vice pres. whose name he could not recall (but whose wife had been Dubinsky's secy.) had assigned Dio in about 1950 to organize a Roanoke, Va. plant. Washburn said that when he "proved" this to Dubinsky, "Dubinsky got pretty mad at me" but replied only that " 'sometimes . . . we hire people to do certain jobs for us, but we don't let them get on the inside of the organization.' "

Dubinsky said in his affidavit that the Roanoke shop had been organized in 1945, that "Dio was the very opposite of a union representative," being "held out by the management . . . to be one of its partners," and that "the union dealt with him as such." Dubinsky said Dio "was the firm's representative, not ours; he was on the firm's payroll, not on ours." [See p. 173A-C3]

(Washburn told the subcommittee Aug. 1 that AFL-UAW secy.-treasurer Anthony Doria & others in the union had blocked his efforts to oust Dio until 1954, when Dio was jailed for N.Y. state tax evasion. Then, Washburn testified, he suspended Dio and revoked the charters of his locals. But the union's executive board reversed him by a 7-2 vote, Washburn said, and he resigned the following day.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 223C-D3]

Other Probe Developments. Brooklyn plumbing mfr. Paul Claude testified Aug. 6 that labor racketeer Max Chester, whose 6 convictions included a bribery-conspiracy charge in which Dio also was found guilty, had forced him to sign a union contract and pay $1,400 by oblique threats about "the health of my children." The contract was with Local 405 of the Retail Clerks Intl. Assn., allegedly controlled by Corallo. Chester invoked the 5th Amend. 51 times Aug. 6 in refusing to answer subcommittee questions. (Chester was indicted on coercion & extortion charges in Brooklyn Aug. 8 on the basis of Claude's testimony before a county grand jury.) [See pp. 245B2, 90C3]

Earl Heaton, retiring pres. of the Allied Industrial Workers (formerly the AFL-UAW), & Morris Weintraub, who had quit the AFL-UAW executive board in July 1956, testified Aug. 9 that the union had paid Dio $16,000 to get rid of him, agreed to pay secy.-treasurer Doria $80,000 to leave after the AFL-CIO attacked him as corrupt, and let ex-convict Angelo Inciso, also under attack, "disaffiliate" with his Chicago local†, 4,200 members & $300,000 worth of local assets. The $16,000 to Dio was to repay him for alleged expenses (which Kennedy said could not have exceeded $5,138). Doria originally had demanded $50,000 as his salary for the unexpired part of his term, and the union had agreed. But then he resigned, sued for $1 million for defamation of character and finally settled for $25,000 cash, $55,000 in notes & a Cadillac. Weintraub, who said he had sought to clean up the union and had resigned after Doria blocked him by "stacking"

* Records of the Senate Privileges & Elections Subcom. indicated that Amb.-to-Germany David K. Bruce, who had contributed $1,000 to the 1956 Democratic campaign, was the only current U.S. ambassador who had given more than $500 to the Democrats in 1956. 19 of Pres. Eisenhower's ambassadorial appointees, however, had contributed a total of $218,740 to the 1956 GOP campaign, the subcommittee records showed. Among them: Amb.-to-Britain John Hay Whitney $37,500, ex-Amb.-to-France (currently Deputy Undersecy. for Economic Affairs) C. Douglas Dillon $27,500, ex-Amb.-to-Italy Clare Boothe Luce $25,000 (including contributions of her husband, Henry Luce), Amb.-to-Ceylon Gluck $21,500, Amb.-to-Uruguay Jefferson Patterson $21,000, Amb.-to-Norway L. Corrin Strong $20,500, Amb.-to-Belgium John C. Folger $11,500, Amb.-to-the-Dominican Republic Jos. S. Farland $9,000, Amb.-to-France Amory Houghton $8,500, Amb.-to-Italy James C. Zellerbach $8,500, Amb.-to-Rumania Robt. H. Thayer $6,000, Amb.-to-Denmark Robt. D. Coe $4,940, Amb.-to-Cuba Earl E. T. Smith $3,800.

† Currently known as Amalgamated Local 286, United Industrial Workers of America (independent), with claimed membership of 6,000.

the union convention, testified that Doria had sold the union's former Milwaukee hq. for $80,000 to Spyros Kallas, Doria's former real estate partner, and that Kallas had sold it 2 months later for $115,000.

Doria told the subcommittee Aug. 12 that Dio had "wanted to become a person who was respected in labor," that "if society had treated Johnny Dio right, Johnny Dio would be a real labor leader" but that "cruel society" had "frustrated" Dio. Doria said he had helped Dio in an effort to "rehabilitate" an ex-convict who had "paid his debt to society." Doria denied that he had used $9,620 of a defunct union's assets for a private investment, but he was unable to explain satisfactorily why it apparently had formed part of a $25,000 personal loan he had made to a friend, Richard Loomis, for Loomis' Intl. Procurement Enterprises, an aerial map-making firm. Doria said Aug. 12-13 that this money and other funds he allegedly misused were handled honestly despite the fact that he kept them in a box in his office without records. Doria Aug. 13 denied that an ambiguous wiretapped phone conversation between him & Dio proved that Hoffa had tried to bring Dio's N.Y. cabdrivers local into the Teamsters Union in 1953 (a project said to have been balked by AFL-CIO pres. George Meany, then AFL pres.). Doria denied that $25,000 in checks he had received from Kallas some months after the Milwaukee hq. deal was in any way involved in the transaction. [See p. 48B-C3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Program Shifts Planned. A plan to shift 5 federal programs to the states was tentatively recommended Aug. 10 by the Joint Fed.-State Action Com. of Governors & Fed. officers meeting in Hershey, Pa. The 5 programs, whose combined cost was estimated at $400 million a year by Gov. George M. Leader (D., Pa.), were vocational education, disaster relief, the school lunch program, water pollution and 50% support of supplemental old-age assistance. The plan, announced by the group's co-chairmen, Treasury Secy. Robert B. Anderson & Gov. Lane Dwinell (R., N.H.), also called for the Fed. Govt. to relinquish to the states taxes collected on local telephone service, amusement tickets, cabarets, club dues & initiation fees, coin-operated amusement devices, safety deposit boxes, bowling alleys & pool tables. The 7 Governors on the Joint Com., who represented the Natl. Governors Conf., were said by Anderson to have taken a position against federal aid for school construction. Others in the group of governors, who met with the federal representatives (Secy. Anderson, Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Folsom, Labor Secy. Mitchell, Budget Dir. Brundage) at the suggestion of Pres. Eisenhower: Victor E. Anderson (R., Neb.), Price Daniel (D., Tex.), Geo. Docking (D., Kan.), Dennis Roberts (D., R.I.) & Wm. G. Stratton (R., Ill.). [See p. 236D2]

Missiles. A special committee was appointed by Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Aug. 13 to choose between the Army's Jupiter & AF's Thor as the 1,500-mi. intermediate range ballistic missile to be developed by the U.S. The committee also was empowered to combine the best features of both types as an alternate way of ending Army-AF rivalry over the missiles program. The committee: William H. Holaday, Wilson's special asst. on guided missiles; Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, dir. of the Army Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Ala.; Maj. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever of the Air Research & Dvlpt. Command. [See p. 213A-D1; Vol. XVI, 397E2] . . . Charles C. Finucane, acting Army Secy., Aug. 5 confirmed reports that the Army had built 6 test ballistic missiles in the 600-800-mi. medium range. . . . The AF announced July 24 development of the infra-red-guided Hughes Falcon GAR-2A, a heat-seeking missile fired from a plane.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Blank ballots cast in the July 28 Constituent Assembly elections [see p. 246C3] exceeded the votes for any single party, the newspaper "La Nacion" disclosed Aug. 10. The paper reported that 2,146,946 blank ballots were cast while 2,105,489 votes were received by the moderate Radicals & 1,848,546 by the left-wing Radicals. (Ex-Pres. Juan D. Perón, in exile in Venezuela, had told his followers to cast blank ballots. Blanks also were cast by some anti-Perónist, anti-Radical rightists.) In an attempt to block the return of Perón in the Feb. 1958 presidential elections by reuniting the 2 Radical factions, Ricardo Balbin, a leading contender for the moderate Radical nomination, agreed Aug. 7 to withdraw from the presidential race if left-wing Radical candidate Arturo Frondizi followed suit. Rivalry between Balbin & Frondizi had caused the party to split last year when Balbin walked out after Frondizi was nominated as presidential candidate by the national convention. [See Vol. XVI, p. 399D2] . . . A British note to the Argentine Forgn. Office Aug. 9 urged that Argentina abandon current discriminatory maritime rules and meet with members of the "Paris Club" (9-nation European trade agreement group) to discuss a new maritime pact. Practices Britain opposed were said to be based on Argentine bilateral treaties with other South American nations. [See p. 214G1] . . . Commodore Jorge Horacio Landaburu, ousted from the Air Force in 1951 by Perón, was appointed AF Minister Aug. 7 after Commodore Eduardo McLoughlin resigned. [See p. 149G3]

British Guiana. The extreme leftist faction of the People's Progressive Party, led by Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, 39, who was ousted after 6 mo. as Chief Minister in 1955, won at least 8 of 14 Legislative Council elective seats in popular balloting Aug. 12. The party's moderate wing, led by L. Forbes Burnham, won 3 seats. The United Dem. and Natl. Labor Front, centrist parties, each won one seat. [See Vol. XIII p. 342A-D3]

Cuba. The spread of rebel activity to the central Cuban province of Las Villas was reported by the Army Aug. 9. 3 rebels were reported killed in clashes between Army troops & followers of rebel leader Fidel Castro. [See p. 183B-C1] . . . A cache of carbines, anti-tank & machine guns and ammunition, believed to have been destined for Castro, was seized in Miami Aug. 13 by U.S. Customs agents. They reported the arrest of Alfred C. Z. Gonzales Garcia, 47, of Havana, who was Cuban House of Reps. secy. & Interior Undersecy. during the Prio Socarras regime, and Gil de Gibaja, 46, a naturalized U.S. citizen, both of whom were charged with violation of the Neutrality Act. The cache was said to have been seized at de Gibaja's home. The Cuban Army reported Aug. 10 that a plane carrying combustible materials for the rebels was forced down Aug. 7 near Havana and found to have been owned by ex-Pres. Carlos Prio Socarras. [See Vol. XVI p. 186F2] . . . A peaceful contingent of about 150 Cubans picketed the White House in Washington Aug. 11 to show their opposition to the present Cuban regime of Pres. Fulgencio Batista & to pay "tribute" to U.S. Amb.-to-Cuba Earl T. Smith for his criticism of Cuban police methods [see p. 254G1]. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, at his news conference Aug. 6, implied his support of Smith, despite a Cuban Govt. protest against the Ambassador's comment. Dulles said Smith's statement, although "in certain technical respects perhaps not correct," was "very human."

Trinidad & Tobago Chief Min. Dr. Eric Williams, in a speech before the Trinidad Legislative Council Aug. 7, asked that the U.S. move its Trinidad naval base from Chaguaramas to another site on the island so that Chaguaramas Peninsula could be used as the site of the West Indian Fed.'s capital. [See p. 31D2] . . . **Morris L. Ernst**, hired by the Dominican Republic's N.Y. publicity firm to investigate the disappearance of Dr. Jesus Maria de Galíndez, was denied access by the U.S. State Dept. Aug. 8 to its files on the case. [See p. 240E2]

ECONOMICS

Dependence on INCO Cut. The Justice Dept., reporting to Congress & the White House, said Aug. 13 that the $850 million the Office of Defense Mobilization had invested in nickel production expansion had reduced the U.S.'s dependence on the Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (INCO) from 95% (of primary nickel used in the U.S.) in 1950 to about 66% at present. The report declared that this was the result of reactivating a U.S.-owned nickel plant in Nicaro, Cuba run by the Natl. Lead Co. & Cuban Nickel Co. and by the entry into the field of other U.S. companies with the aid of federal grants. The report on possible anti-trust effects, required on

all defense production expansion programs, said that the unavailability of INCO's business records in Canada made it difficult to prove whether the company had violated anti-trust laws. (INCO Pres. Henry S. Wingate said that he found the report "generally favorable.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 185G1]

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U.S. Fed. Reserve Board increased the discount rate of its Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis & Kansas City banks to 3½% from 3% Aug. 8. Major private banks, led by the Bankers Trust Co. of N.Y., had raised their prime rate for business loans from 4% to 4½% Aug. 6-7. [See p. 174A2; Vol. XV, 434G1] . . . **Employment** in the U.S. totaled a record 67,200,000 in July (700,000 more than in June) and unemployment totaled 3 million (300,000 less than in June), the Commerce & Labor Depts. reported Aug. 12. The employment total included "young people in summer activities." [See p. 166F2] . . . **Inventories** of manufacturing, wholesaling & retailing concerns in the U.S. totaled $90.5 billion June 30, the Commerce Dept. reported Aug. 7. . . . **French** franc's value was revised officially to 424 instead of 350 to the U.S. dollar for foreign tourists & traders in a move announced by Finance Min. Felix Gaillard Aug. 10 to reduce France's foreign exchange deficit. He also announced that the Govt. would pay French exporters a 20% subsidy on goods sold abroad and would apply a 20% tax on imports except fuels & basic raw materials. [See p. 254G1]

FARM PRICES

(From U.S. Agriculture Dept. 1910-14=100)

	July	June	July '56
Rcd. by farmers, all items	247	244	243
Crops	239	241	255
Livestock & products	254	245	231
Paid by farmers (all commodities, services, interest, taxes & wage rates)	295	296	287
Parity ratio	84	82	85

ARTS & SCIENCE

Radar. Columbia U. in New York reported Aug. 8 that a "major breakthrough" in advancing the range & effectiveness of radar had been scored by a Columbia research team working for the AF Air Research Dvlpt. Command's Rome (N.Y.) Air Dvlpt. Center. The project was said to have produced: a method for increasing by several times the range of radar (now several hundred miles) without the use of more electric power; increased strength & recognizability of radar signals without an increase in static interference; better reflection of radar signals by high-speed jet planes, missiles & earth satellites. Details of the gains, which Dean John R. Dunning of the Columbia School of Engrg. called the greatest in radar research since 1939, were classified as secret by the AF. [See Vol. XII, p. 153C]

Asian 'Flu. The Public Health Service announced Aug. 10 that a campaign to persuade the U.S. public to undergo mass vaccination for Asian 'flu would be started in September. It estimated that 8 million doses of a vaccine prepared to combat the disease would be manufactured by mid-Sept., 60 million doses by midwinter. [See p. 200B3]

Press. The Boston "Globe," "Herald," "Record," "Traveler," "American" & "Advertiser" halted publication Aug. 9 when mailroom workers affiliated with the Intl. Typographical Union struck for raises averaging $7.75 a week more than their present $94.13 scale. . . . "Progressive Education," a magazine established by the Progressive Education Assn. in 1924, suspended publication with the July issue. The John Dewey Society, which had sponsored it since the Progressive Education Assn. dissolved in 1955, announced July 23 that it was discontinuing the magazine because of its cost. . . . The late James F. Cox [see p. 231D2] left operating control of Dayton Newspapers, Inc. to his son, James Cox Jr., & 3 officials of the firm, it was revealed July 30 on the filing of his will for probate. The 3 officers, who were to share a 10-yr. trusteeship with Cox Jr.: Robt. A. Wolfe, vice pres. & gen. mgr., Raymond Sadler, controller, & Robt. W. Sherman, purchasing agt. The papers included: "Dayton Journal Herald" & "Dayton Daily News," published by Dayton Newspapers, Inc.; "Springfield (Ohio) News" & "Springfield Sun," published by Springfield Newspapers, Inc.; "Miami Daily News." Cox also left his son apparent control of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., publishers of the "Atlanta Constitution" & the "Atlanta Journal."

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Com. on Edctn. Beyond the High School, a 35-member Presidential advisory group headed by N.Y. Life Ins. Co. chrmn. Devereux C. Josephs, reported Aug. 10 that crowded college conditions would get much worse in the next 10 years if stronger measures were not taken to alleviate the situation. The report estimated that U.S. college enrollment, now 3 million, would increase to 6 million by 1970. The committee recommended income tax deduction for those paying for students' education, tax benefits for students least able to pay their way through college, and "judicious" use of credit to finance higher education. The report said that the need for qualified teachers was the biggest problem to be met. It said that the Fed. Govt. should continue loans for college housing, give states matching grants-in-aid and encourage larger private & business conrtibutions to colleges by revising the tax laws, but limit federal school aid to things that states & local communities could not do. [See p. 171B3]

World Council of Churches' Central Com., meeting in New Haven, Conn., reelected Aug. 6 its 14-member executive committee by a 28-7 vote. More than half of the 75 Central Com. members present abstained, apparently because they did not want to vote for Dr. Josef L. Hromadka, dean of Comanius Protestant Theological Faculty in Prague, who was regarded by many members as having acted as an apologist for communism. [See Vol. XVI, p. 263C1] . . . **Assn. of Catholic Laymen** of New Orleans was rebuked by the Vatican Aug. 9 for having made "a grave error" in asking Aug. 8 that Pope Pius XII reverse the racial desegregation policy of Archb. Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans. A Vatican statement said that the Holy See could not oppose racial integration because it was "concerned with all souls and all souls are equally dear." [See pp. 134B2, 102B3; Vol. XVI, 263G1] . . . **Bishop Theoklitos** of Patras, 67, was elected Greek Orthodox Archb. of Athens & all Greece Aug. 7 to succeed the late Archb. Dorotheos. [See p. 247D2]

OBITUARIES

Thomas Lindsay Blanton, 84, U.S. Rep. (D., Tex.) 1917-28 & 1931-36 specializing in Govt. economy who was censured by House in 1921 for inserting into "Congressional Record" a letter containing abbreviation "s.o.b."; Aug. 11 in Albany, Tex.

Mrs. Mary Dranga Campbell, 81, associate of late husband (Chas. Francis Faulkner Campbell) in welfare work for blind; Aug. 8 in Reedsville, Pa.

Prof. Carl Clauberg, 63, German ex-PW in Russia awaiting trial for having injured at least 170 Jewish women & caused the deaths of 4 through sterilization experiments performed in World War II concentration camps; Aug. 9 in Kiel.

Oliver Hardy, 65, partner in (Stan) Laurel & Hardy film comedy team since 1926; Aug. 7 in North Hollywood, Calif. after 11-mo. illness following stroke.

Herman P. Koppleman, 77, U.S. Rep. (D., Conn.) 1933-36 & 1941-44, Jewish welfare leader; Aug. 11 in Hartford, Conn.

Harold A. Littledale, 72, newspaperman who won 1918 Pulitzer Prize for reporting (for "N.Y. Post" series on N.J. prison); Aug. 11 in Natick, Mass.

Dr. Edgar Odell Lovett, 86, first pres. Rice Inst. (1907-41); Aug. 13 in Houston, Tex.

Joseph Bernard Magee, 48, casting dir. of Wm. Morris theatrical agency, secy. to Interior Secy. H. L. Ickes in 1930s; Aug. 13 in New York.

Dr. William Lorenzo Moss, 81, researcher & teacher at Johns Hopkins, Harvard & Yale medical schools specializing in blood studies, tropical diseases; Aug. 12 in Athens, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Urban Niblo, 59, Ordnance officer for U.S. 5th Army (Italy) in World War II, U.S. & UN commands in Korean war; Aug. 13 in Washington.

Dr. Frederick George Novy, 92, U. of Mich. bacteriologist (ex-Medical School dean) known for virus studies, contributions to development of antihistamines; Aug. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Raymond R. Paty, 61, member TVA bd. of directors, pres. U. of Ala. 1942-46, chancellor U. System of Ga. 1947-48; Aug. 7 in Knoxville, Tenn.

Jack Sandler, 59, shoe mfr.; Aug. 11 in Boston.

Louis Schramm Jr., 55, pres. Allied Van Lines; Aug. 9 in New York following heart attack.

Richard R. Smith, 71, book pblshr. & consultant specializing in development of college texts; July 26, Boston.

William S. Troxell, 64, newspaper columnist & anthologist specializing in Pa. Dutch folklore; Aug. 10 in Allentown, Pa.

Clara D. D. Bell (Mrs. Julius S.) Walsh, about 72, wealthy resident of N.Y. Plaza Hotel since its opening in 1907, known for social affairs attended by theatrical stars; Aug. 12 in N.Y.

Max Waxman, 65, ex-mgr. of boxing champions Vince & Joe Dundee & Harry Jaffra, partner with Jack Dempsey in N.Y. restaurant; Aug. 7

Baroness Wentworth, 84, operator of Crabett Stud Farm (Sussex, Eng.); Aug. 9 in Crawley, Sussex, Eng.

Albert (Chalky) Wright, 45, world featherwt. boxing champion 1941-42; Aug. 12 in Los Angeles by accidental drowning in bathtub.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Jean Behra of France, driving a Maserati, won the 6-hr. Swedish Grand Prix race at Kristianstad Aug. 11. [See p. 255C3] . . . **Football:** The N.Y. Giants, NFL champions, defeated the College All-Stars, 22-12, in Chicago Aug. 9. [See Vol. XVI, p. 272D2] . . . **Golf:** Dick Mayer, 33, of La Jolla, Calif., won the $100,000 Tam O'Shanter (Chicago) "world title" tourney Aug. 11, for $50,000. Patty Berg, 39, won the women's "world" title at Tam O'Shanter Aug. 12, for $6,000. [See pp. 255E1, 200C1, 144C2] . . . **Horse Racing:** Sylvester Rich's Royal Beacon II, Walter Blum up, won the $100,000 Atlantic City Handicap Aug. 10, for $65,000. (Mrs. Jan Burke's Dedicate, Eddie Arcaro up, finished first but was disqualified for interference. Arcaro received a 10-day suspension Aug. 12 for careless riding.) Edw. J. Potter Jr.'s Plion, Nick Shuk up, won the $59,300 Sapling Stakes at Monmouth Park (Oceanport, N.J.) Aug. 7, for $37,945. [See p. 255E3] . . . **Speedboat racing:** "Miss Thriftway," driven by Bill Muncey of Seattle, won the 90-mi. Gold Cup race on Lake Washington (Seattle) Aug. 11. [See Vol. XVI, p. 360A3] . . . **Tennis:** The U.S. team won the women's Wightman Cup from Britain, 6 matches to one, in Sewickley, Pa. Aug. 11. [See Vol XVI, p. 204D2] . . . **Track & field:** Derek Ibbotson, 24, of England ran the mile in 3 min. 58.7 sec. at a meet in Naatali, Finland Aug. 7. Olavi Vuorisalo of Finland ran 2d to Ibbotson in 3 min. 59.1 sec. [See pp. 255F3, 240D2]

Lee Calhoun, 23, of Gary, Ind., 1956 Olympic hurdles champion, was disqualified as an amateur by the AAU Aug. 9 for having married Gwendolyn Bannister on the NBC-TV show "Bride & Groom." The AAU ruled that Calhoun had violated its code by accepting gifts from the show. [See Vol. XVI, p. 156B3] . . . **Raymond J. (Buddy) Parker** announced Aug. 12, at a banquet for the team in Detroit, his decision (previously undisclosed to club officials) to quit as NFL Detroit Lions coach because of the team's poor showing in pre-season training. George Wilson, 43, asst. coach, was named to succeed Parker Aug. 13. [See p. 175F; Vol. XVI, 432E1, 423E2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. All 79 persons aboard a chartered Trans-Canada Airlines DC-4, en route to Toronto with a group of Canadian-resident British war veterans & their families who had visited England, died when the plane crashed into a swamp 15 mi. s.w. of Quebec Aug. 11. The toll was the highest of any Canadian plane crash. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416D2] . . . Claudio Cordi, 29, of Lecco, Italy was rescued from the north wall of the Eiger Mt. near Grindelwald, Switz. Aug. 11 by Alfred Hellpart, a German Alpine guide in the Swiss Mt. Rescue Service, who descended with a cable to a ledge 1,200 feet below the summit where Cordi & 3 companion mountain climbers had become stranded Aug. 5. The others were given up for dead Aug. 12. . . . The South Korean Govt. reported Aug. 10 that 198 persons were known dead & 49 missing in floods in the Naktong River basin. [See p. 256G2] . . . The Red Chinese Govt. reported Aug. 13 that 10,679 persons died as the result of floods in the country in 1956. [See p. 240F3]

Crime. Louisville police & FBI agents announced Aug. 10 that 6 persons had been arrested for the theft Nov. 25, 1956 of an estimated $200,000 from a wall safe of the Oxmoor estate (Louisville) of Wm. Marshall Bullitt, ex-U.S. Solicitor Gen. Arrested: ex-policeman Jas. E. Easley, 35, Bullitt's chauffeur, & Carl H. Jackson, 41, charged with housebreaking & safe robbery; Alphonso Gillespie, Cora May Palmer, Henry Johnson & Hozzia Griffin, charged with receiving stolen property. [See Vol. XVI, p. 400F3] . . . Dadshah's Iranian bandit gang was held responsible for the killing of 12 men, wounding of 6 & kidnapping of 3 women & 5 children in a raid Aug. 5 on a Pakistani border settlement where residents had cooperated with police seeking the bandits. [See p. 146E3] . . . Everett Sparks, 30, of Forest Grove, Ore., challenged when he tried to pay his hotel bill with an allegedly forged check, wounded 2 policemen & a young woman bystander before he was captured in the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis Aug. 8. . . . Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc. reported Aug. 12 that a record total of 25,608 illicit stills were confiscated by law enforcement officers in the U.S. in 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 148C3] . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford Smith, 23, of Nashville, Tenn., under 3-yr. Army court martial sentence for the fatal stabbing in Stuttgart, Germany Apr. 1 of her husband, Sgt. Morris A. Smith, was ordered released from Anderson (W.Va.) Women's Fed. Prison Aug. 12 by Fed. Judge Ben Moore in Charleston, W.Va. in compliance with a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that the military could not try civilians. [See p. 248B3]

"Confidential" & "Whisper" magazines and Hollywood Research, Inc. & its operators, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Meade, went on trial in Superior Court in Los Angeles Aug. 7 on charges of conspiracy to commit criminal libel, publish obscene material & dispense information on performance of abortion & use of aphrodisiacs. The magazine corporations, both New York firms contending that they were not subject to the court's jurisdiction, were tried in absentia. "Confidential"-"Whisper" publisher Robert Harrison & 8 non-Californian associates and Kable Printing Co. of Mt. Morris, Ill., also under indictment in Los Angeles as co-conspirators, were dropped as defendants in the trial begun Aug. 7 because they could not be served with notice or extradited. Howard Rushmore, ex-ed. of "Confidential," testified Aug. 9 & 12 that: actress Francesca De Scaffa, Hollywood prostitute Ronnie Quillan, Hollywood detective Barney Ruditsky, Las Vegas newsman Chet Sobsey, detective H. L. von Wittenberg, Hollywood reporter Florabel Muir & Dennis Morrison (Miss Muir's husband) had been employed by Harrison as sources of scandalous information on film & other celebrities; Miss De Scaffa had said she had obtained material from actor Clark Gable about his ex-wife, Josephine Dillon, by "having an affair" with Gable (denied by Gable); 2 or 3 NYC police officers had been paid by Harrison for data from police sources, and he also had been aided by a NYC Corporation Counsel office member. Miss Quillan testified Aug. 13 that she had sold Harrison a story in 1954 about a tryst she had with bandleader-TV comedian Desi Arnaz in 1944 (denied by Arnaz) and had been hired by Harrison to help get stories, backed by affidavits, on "sexual activities of celebrities in Hollywood." [See pp. 101E2, 150A2]

Catherine Taylor Murphy, 35, daughter of Deputy State Undersecy. Robert D. Murphy, fatally shot herself with a .22-caliber pistol July 28 in Washington. . . . **Garry Davis,** "world citizen," was jailed July 30 in Hanover after trying to cross into East Germany. He was charged with violating West German border regulations by entering the country without a valid passport. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440F3]

Married: Actor Laurence Harvey, 28, & actress Margaret Leighton, 35; Aug. 8 on a boat off Gibraltar. . . . Elizabeth Lloyd, 30, ex-wife of British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, & stockbroker Martin Lubbock; Aug. 9, Petersfield, Eng. [See p. 224F3]. . . . Circus bareback rider Belmonte Cristiani, 40, & trapeze artist Delia Zacchini, 19; Aug. 12 in Syosset, N.Y. . . . Cellist Pablo Casals, 80, & Marta Montanez, 20, his pupil; Aug. 3 in San Juan, P.R. [See p. 128C3]

Birthday: Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover was 83 Aug. 10. [See p. 165F2] . . . S(ebastian) S(pering) Kresge, founder of early 5-&-10¢ stores, was 90 July 31.